



المعادلة التفاضلية الخطية المتجانسة

سؤال 4 ص 138

نحل هذه المعادلة في (3) و (4)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (1 + \frac{3}{2}\lambda) C_1 &= \frac{\pi}{2} \\ (1 + \frac{3}{2}\lambda) C_2 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \textcircled{4}$$

$$D(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 + \frac{3}{2}\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1 + \frac{3}{2}\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1 + \frac{3}{2}\lambda)^2$$

في الحالة الأولى $\lambda \neq -\frac{2}{3}$ $\lambda \neq -\frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow D(\lambda) \neq 0$

في هذه الحالة $C_1 = C_2 = 0$ لا يوجد حل غير التافه

في الحالة الثانية $\lambda = -\frac{2}{3}$ $C_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$ $C_2 = 0$

نحل المعادلة في (3)

$$C_1 = \frac{3\pi}{2(1+\lambda)}$$

$$C_2 = 0$$

$$g(x) = \cos 2x + \frac{3\lambda\pi}{2(1+\lambda)} \sin x$$

$\lambda = -\frac{2}{3}$ $\lambda = -\frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow D(\lambda) = 0$

في هذه الحالة $\lambda = -\frac{2}{3}$ $C_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$ $C_2 = 0$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} C_1 &= \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow C_1 = \pi \\ 0 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \forall C_2$$

في هذه الحالة $C_1 = \pi$ $C_2 = 0$

$$g(x) = \cos 2x + \frac{\pi}{2} \sin x + \frac{3}{2} C_2 \cos x$$

$$\forall C_2$$

أول المعادلتين التفاضلية الخطية المتجانسة

$$g(x) = \cos 2x + \lambda \int \sin(x-2t) g(t) dt$$

ثم نأخذ كل معادلتين المتجانسة المتجانسة

$$\lambda = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$f(x, 1) = \sin(x-2) = \sin x \cos 2 - \cos x \sin 2$$

$$a_1(x) = \sin x \quad a_2(x) = -\cos x$$

$$b_1(t) = \cos 2t \quad b_2(t) = \sin 2t$$

$$g(x) = f(x) + \lambda \sum c_j a_j(x)$$

$$g(x) = \cos 2x + \lambda C_1 \sin x + \lambda C_2 \cos x \textcircled{2}$$

في هذه الحالة $C_1 = C_2 = 0$

$$f_i + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^2 \alpha_{ij} C_j = C_i$$

$$f_1 + \lambda \alpha_{11} C_1 + \lambda \alpha_{12} C_2 = C_1 \textcircled{3}$$

$$f_2 + \lambda \alpha_{21} C_1 + \lambda \alpha_{22} C_2 = C_2$$

$$f_i = \int_0^{\pi} b_i(t) f(t) dt \quad \alpha_{ij} = \int_0^{\pi} b_i(t) a_j(t) dt$$

$$f_1 = \int_0^{\pi} \cos 2t \cdot \cos 2t dt = \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 2t dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} (1 + \cos 4t) dt = \frac{\pi}{2} \textcircled{f_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$f_2 = \int_0^{\pi} \cos 2t \cdot \sin 2t dt = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\pi} \sin 4t dt$$

$$\textcircled{f_2 = 0}$$

$$\alpha_{11} = \int_0^{\pi} \cos 2t \cdot \sin t dt = \int_0^{\pi} \sin 2t \cdot \sin t dt$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3} \textcircled{\alpha_{11} = -\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\alpha_{12} = 0 \quad \alpha_{21} = 0 \quad \alpha_{22} = -\frac{4}{3}$$

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$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} C_1 &= C_1 \\ C_2 &= C_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \frac{1}{2} C_1 - C_1 = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} C_1 = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} C_1 - C_2 &= 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} C_1 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} C_1 &= 0 \\ \sqrt{C_2} \end{aligned}$$

② من أجل

$$\psi(x) = \frac{3}{4} C_2 \sin 2x$$

$$\psi(x) = -\frac{3}{4} \int_0^1 \sin(1-2x) \psi(1) dx$$

$$\psi = \lambda \sum C_i a_i(x)$$

$$\psi = -\frac{3}{4} C_1 \cos 2x + \frac{3}{4} C_2 \sin 2x$$

من أجل المعادلات التفاضلية

$$(1 + \frac{3}{3} \lambda) C_1 = 0$$

$$(1 + \frac{4}{3} \lambda) C_2 = 0$$

من أجل $\lambda = \frac{3}{4}$

$$(1 - \frac{3}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4}) C_1 = 0$$

$$(1 - \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4}) C_2 = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} C_1 &= 0 \\ 0 C_2 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} C_1 &= 0 \\ \sqrt{C_2} \end{aligned}$$

من أجل $\lambda = \frac{3}{4}$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{ من أجل } \lambda = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 0 C_1 &= \frac{\pi}{2} \\ -C_2 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} 0 &= \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \forall C_1 \\ -C_2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

من أجل $\lambda = -\frac{3}{4}$ من أجل المعادلات التفاضلية

$$\lambda = -\frac{3}{4}$$

من أجل المعادلات التفاضلية

$$\psi(x) = \lambda \int_0^1 K(x,t) \psi(t) dt$$

$$\psi(x) = -\frac{3}{4} \int_0^1 \sin(1-2x) \psi(1) dt \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\sin(1-2x) = \sin 1 \cos 2x - \cos 1 \sin 2x$$

$$a_1(x) = \cos 2x \quad a_2(x) = \sin 2x$$

$$b_1(1) = \sin 1 \quad b_2(1) = \cos 1$$

$$\psi(x) = \lambda \sum C_i a_i(x) \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\psi(x) = -\frac{3}{4} C_1 \cos 2x + \frac{3}{4} C_2 \sin 2x$$

$$\lambda \sum \alpha_{ki} C_k = C_i$$

$$-\frac{3}{4} \alpha_{11} C_1 - \frac{3}{4} \alpha_{21} C_2 = C_1 \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$-\frac{3}{4} \alpha_{12} C_1 - \frac{3}{4} \alpha_{22} C_2 = C_2$$

α_{ij} من أجل المعادلات التفاضلية

$$\alpha_{11} = -\frac{3}{4} \quad \alpha_{12} = 0 \quad \alpha_{21} = 0 \quad \alpha_{22} = -\frac{4}{3}$$

من أجل $\lambda = \frac{3}{4}$

3

1 1

$$H = \frac{\lambda}{2} \quad \text{نصف}$$

وهو متناهي

$$|H| < 1$$

$$g(x) = \left[\ln \lambda \left(1 - \frac{3}{2}x \right) \right] \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{2} \right)^2}$$

$$\left| \frac{\lambda}{2} \right| < 1 \quad | \lambda | < 2$$

$$g(x) = \frac{4 + 2\lambda(1 - 3x)}{4 - \lambda^2}$$

هذا هو الحل

☆

$$\lambda = \pm 2$$

$$D(x, T, \lambda) = K_1(x, T) + \lambda K_2(x, T) + \lambda^2 K_3(x, T) + \dots$$

$$K_1(x, T) = 1 - 3xT$$

$$K_n(x, T) = \int K_{n-1}(x, y) K(y, T) dy$$

$$K_2(x, T) = \int (1 - 3xy)(1 - 3yT) dy$$

$$= 1 - \frac{3}{2}(x+T) + 3xT$$

$$K_3(x, T) = \int \left(1 - \frac{3}{2}(x+T) + 3xT \right) (1 - 3yT) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} K_1(x, T)$$

$$K_4 = \frac{1}{4} K_2(x, T) \dots$$

$$K_n = \frac{1}{4} K_{n-2}(x, T)$$

نلاحظ

$$D(x, T, \lambda) = (1 - 3xT) \left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{\lambda}{2} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\lambda}{2} \right)^2 + \dots \right\}$$

$$+ \lambda (1 - \frac{3}{2}(x+T) + 3xT) \left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{\lambda}{2} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\lambda}{2} \right)^2 + \dots \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{\lambda}{2} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\lambda}{2} \right)^2 + \dots \right\} (1 - 3xT) + \lambda (1 - \frac{3}{2}(x+T) + 3xT) \left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{\lambda}{2} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\lambda}{2} \right)^2 + \dots \right\}$$

مثال 5 حل المعادلة التفاضلية

$$g(x) = 1 + \lambda \int_0^1 (1 - 3xT) g(T) dT$$

نحلها بطريقة التكرار

$$g(x) = g_0(x) + \lambda g_1(x) + \lambda^2 g_2(x) + \lambda^3 g_3(x) + \dots$$

$$g_0(x) = 1 \quad K(x, T) = 1 - 3xT$$

$$g_0(x) = g_0(x) = 1$$

$$g_n(x) = \int_0^1 K(x, T) g_{n-1}(T) dT$$

$$g_1(x) = \int_0^1 (1 - 3xT) 1 dT = 1 - \frac{3}{2}x$$

$$g_2(x) = \int_0^1 (1 - 3xT) \left(1 - \frac{3}{2}T \right) dT = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$g_3(x) = \int_0^1 (1 - 3xT) \frac{1}{4} dT = \frac{1}{4} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2}x \right)$$

$$g_4(x) = \int_0^1 (1 - 3xT) \left(1 - \frac{3}{2}T \right) dT = \frac{1}{16}$$

نلاحظ

$$g(x) = 1 + \lambda \left(1 - \frac{3}{2}x \right) + \frac{\lambda^2}{4} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2}x \right) + \frac{\lambda^4}{16} + \frac{\lambda^4}{16} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2}x \right)$$

$$g(x) = 1 + \lambda \left(1 - \frac{3}{2}x \right) + \frac{\lambda^2}{4} \left[1 - \frac{3}{2}x \right] + \frac{\lambda^4}{16} \left[1 - \frac{3}{2}x \right]$$

$$g(x) = \left[\ln \lambda \left(1 - \frac{3}{2}x \right) \right] \left[1 + \frac{\lambda^2}{4} + \frac{\lambda^4}{16} + \dots \right]$$

$$g(x) = \left[\ln \lambda \left(1 - \frac{3}{2}x \right) \right] \left[1 + \left(\frac{\lambda}{2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\lambda}{2} \right)^4 + \dots \right]$$

4

$$\alpha_{12} = -1 \quad \alpha_{21} = \frac{1}{3}a \quad \alpha_{11} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

مع (3) في D

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (1 - \frac{1}{3}\lambda a)C_1 + \lambda C_2 &= \frac{p_1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3}a\lambda C_1 + (1 + \frac{1}{3}\lambda)C_2 &= \frac{p_2}{3} \end{aligned} \right\} (4)$$

$$D(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \frac{1}{3}\lambda a & \lambda \\ -\frac{1}{3}a\lambda & 1 + \frac{1}{3}\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{9}a\lambda^2 - (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}a)\lambda + 1$$

من أجل أن يكون المعادلة من الدرجة 2

لا بد أن $D(\lambda) \neq 0$ أي $D(\lambda) > 0$

موجب $\Delta = (\frac{1-a}{3})^2 - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{9}a < 0$

$$\Delta = (\frac{1-a}{3})^2 - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{9}a < 0$$

$$a^2 - \frac{10}{3}a + 1 < 0$$

$$a^2 - \frac{10}{3}a + (\frac{10}{9})^2 - (\frac{10}{9})^2 + 1 < 0$$

$$a^2 - \frac{10}{3}a + (\frac{5}{3})^2 < (\frac{5}{3})^2 - 1$$

$$(a - \frac{5}{3})^2 < \frac{16}{9}$$

$$-\frac{4}{3} < a - \frac{5}{3} < \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} < a < 3$$

$$= \frac{(1-a) - \frac{2}{3}(a+T)a - 3(1-a)a}{1 - \frac{1}{3}a^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}a < 1 < \frac{4}{3}$$

مقابل 4 في

أوجد قيم الوسيط a التي هي

تكون المعادلة المستقيمة

$$g(x) = \lambda \int_0^1 (ax - T)g(t)dt + \frac{p(x)}{3} \quad (1)$$

$p(x) \in (0, 1)$ - دالة مستمرة

$$b(x) = ax - T$$

$$a_1(x) = ax \quad a_2(x) = -1$$

$$b_1(T) = 1 \quad b_2(T) = T$$

$$g(x) = \frac{p(x)}{3} + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^2 C_j a_j(x)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{p(x)}{3} + \lambda C_1 ax - \lambda C_2 \quad (2)$$

لأن C_1 و C_2

$$p_i + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^2 \alpha_{ij} C_j = C_i \quad i=1,2$$

$$p_1 + \lambda \alpha_{11} C_1 + \lambda \alpha_{12} C_2 = C_1$$

$$p_2 + \lambda \alpha_{21} C_1 + \lambda \alpha_{22} C_2 = C_2 \quad (3)$$

$$p_1 = \int_0^1 b_1(t) p(t) dt$$

$$\alpha_{ij} = \int_0^1 b_i(t) a_j(t) dt$$

$$p_1 = \int_0^1 p(t) dt \quad p_2 = \int_0^1 t p(t) dt$$

$$\alpha_{11} = \int_0^1 at dt = \frac{1}{2}a \quad \boxed{\alpha_{11} = \frac{1}{2}a}$$

المعادلة التفاضلية

في $x=0$ و $x=1$ و $x=1/2$

$$g(0) = 0$$

في $x=1/2$

$$g(1) = 0$$

$$g(0) = g(1) = 0 \quad (6)$$

في $x=1/2$ و $x=1$

$$g(0) = 0 \Rightarrow A = 0 \quad (P)$$

$$g(1) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$A \cos \sqrt{\lambda} + B \sin \sqrt{\lambda} = 0 \quad (7)$$

في $x=1/2$

$$B \sin \sqrt{\lambda} = 0 \quad B \neq 0$$

في $x=1/2$

$$g(x) = 0 \Rightarrow B = 0 \Rightarrow g(x) = 0$$

في $x=1/2$

$$\sin \sqrt{\lambda} = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\lambda} = n\pi \quad n=1,2,\dots$$

$$\sqrt{\lambda_n} = n\pi \quad \lambda_n = (n\pi)^2$$

في $x=1/2$ و $x=1$

$$\sqrt{\lambda_n} = n\pi$$

$$A = 0 \quad B =$$

$$g_n(x) = \sin n\pi x$$

$n=1,2,\dots$

8. مثال

المعادلة التفاضلية

$$g(x) = \lambda \int_0^1 K(x,t) g(t) dt \quad (1)$$

في $x=0$

$$K(x,t) = \begin{cases} x(1-t) & x \leq t \\ t(1-x) & x > t \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

(2)

في $x=0$ و $x=1$

$$g(x) = \lambda \int_0^1 T(1-x) g(t) dt + \lambda \int_0^1 x(1-t) g(t) dt \quad (3)$$

في $x=0$ و $x=1$

$$g(x) = \lambda \int_0^1 T g(t) dt + \lambda x(1-x) g(x) + \lambda \int_0^1 (1-t) g(t) dt - \lambda x(1-x) g(x)$$

$$g''(x) = -\lambda x g(x) - \lambda(1-x) g(x) = -\lambda g(x)$$

$$g''(x) + \lambda g(x) = 0 \quad (4)$$

في $x=0$ و $x=1$

$$\rho^2 + \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \rho^2 = -\lambda = \lambda i^2$$

$$\rho = \pm i \sqrt{\lambda}$$

الحلول العامة هي

$$g_n(x) = A \cos \sqrt{\lambda_n} x + B \sin \sqrt{\lambda_n} x$$

(5)

في $x=0$ و $x=1$